

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A cable telegram announces that there was an unusually animated debate on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords yesterday, the session being protracted until after midnight.

The House of Commons have decided that the Irish Church must be disestablished, and their decision has been given under imposing circumstances—after a direct appeal to the voters of the nation on this issue—and after a careful consideration of the whole subject.

In the natural order of things this decision should prevail, but the House of Lords contains a large majority of Tory members who are opposed to the reform on principle; and who are at the same time anxious to gain a partisan advantage over their political foes, the Whigs, who support the new bill as a party measure.

If the House of Lords possessed legislative powers fully equal to those exercised by the Commons, its members could content themselves with saying, "We are opposed to this law, therefore it cannot pass," and it would be impossible to overcome the dead-lock produced by the antagonistic views of the two bodies.

The House of Lords, however, is plainly admonished that if it persists in its opposition means will be found to overcome it. It is respectfully invited to amend the bill, if its details are objectionable, to the Earl Granville, in advocating it yesterday, plainly said:—"The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess—it has not the power to thwart the national will."

In the same strain Lord Romilly "warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the Reform bill, and the final compulsion they were under to pass it." Practically the House of Lords occupies a position similar to that of Andrew Johnson—it may exercise a sort of veto power, but if it does, means will be devised for overruling it.

The titled opponents of the Church bill seem to be fully conscious of the innate weakness of their position. One portion of them, it is true, avow their determination to continue a desperate fight, and another portion deny that the national will has been unequivocally expressed. But the more sagacious Tories acknowledge the folly of direct antagonism, and they propose to confine their efforts mainly to an amendment of the bill.

In this spirit Stratford de Redcliffe spoke, alleging that "the relative positions of the two houses of Parliament demanded the second reading, after which the upper house could amend the objectionable features;" and the Archbishop of Canterbury announced his desire to "give a calm and serious consideration to the bill, and to amend and make it a good measure."

The friends of the reform are confident of its final passage, but they seem disposed to accede to such amendments of its details as will make it acceptable to the progressive Tory members of the House of Lords, preferring this course to the creation of a host of new peers, this radical measure being reserved as a last resort.

The popular demonstrations against the bill which have been made by the Orangemen in Ireland have not sensibly affected public opinion. However much they may desire the continuance of the present system of taxing millions of Catholics for the support of churches in which but a few Protestants worship, its worst features are doomed to a speedy death.

The spectacle to which Lord Clarendon referred, of crowds of Catholics "kneeling outside a hovel, with a handsome parish church close by unattended," should no more be witnessed, and, such as the Tories may clamor for the close union of Church and State, the better instincts of the people of Great Britain revolt from a persistence in the policy of forcing the impoverished followers of the Papacy to maintain splendid Protestant temples which they never enter.

The House of Lords must bow to the will of the Commons, and the only practical questions are, how the peers can best maintain their traditional dignity, and how much of the substance of power they must surrender in order to preserve its shadow.

A MODEL LEGISLATURE. For two or three years past, the political atmosphere of the Hub has been laden with rumors of corruption. Reports have been freely circulated to the effect that some members of the Massachusetts Legislature have been influenced by improper motives in their action upon certain measures, especially those in which the great railroad and other powerful corporations were directly or indirectly interested.

These charges, says a Boston journal, were made with "such a swathing and martial air"—whatever that may mean—that when a committee was appointed to inquire into their truthfulness, it was thought, even by the said committee, that "there might really be some horrid iniquity to be exposed."

Now behold the denouement! The committee, after laboriously engaging in the task set before them, sandwiching their labors, we presume, after the fashion in vogue in New York and nearer home, with whisky, cigars, and opera bouffe, have presented their report; and, incredible as it may appear to the people and

only the present, but all previous Legislatures, have been composed of the very a-b of the earth! In fact, not a solitary individual whom the tainted and tainting hands of corruption could approach has found it possible to gain admittance to the gloomy structure which towers up on Beacon Hill. Or, as it is ingeniously put by the committee, they "have had no reason to suppose that any member either of this or any previous Legislature has been influenced by any improper or dishonorable motives."

This verdict would certainly entitle Boston to the claim of being the great centre of moral ideas, as well as to that of being the "burning adlester" around which the universe revolves, were it not for an unfortunate admission by the ingenious committee. Despite the purity of the men who are called to the important task of legislating for the old Bay State, their annual gatherings on Beacon Hill call together a horde of monstrosities known, even in Boston, as lobbyists. These men, say the committee, "are not lawyers, and have no legitimate professional calling at the Capitol, but are supposed to have more or less influence in private talks and conversations by partial presentation of matters to individual members."

Our readers will recognize these men at a glance by this description. They belong to precisely the same species which flourishes so luxuriantly at Harrisburg. But they possess one quality which is not always found in their Harrisburg rivals—that of making the people, and especially the persons who are interested in legislation, believe that their "private talks and conversations" are potential with "individual members," when the precise reverse is the truth. The committee "believe that money expended in the employment of these men is wasted by the parties who expend it." This state of facts is not entirely in accordance with our old-time notions of Yankee shrewdness, but we suppose that the apparent inconsistency may be reconciled on the presumption that it is only a rivalry in shrewdness, in which the lobbyists come out best. Yet, although the legislators of Massachusetts, to a man, have been upright and incorruptible from time immemorial, and all attempts at improperly influencing their action by "private talks and conversations" have ever proved futile, the committee are forced, from sheer honesty, to confess that the practice of feeding the lobbyists has "a tendency to demoralize legislation"—a confession to which the people of this locality will be inclined to give full credence. But the manner in which this demoralization is effected, and its results, are a little singular, and not altogether as clear to the mind of the average reader as they might be. In the words of the committee, "the influence of such expenditure has a tendency" not only "to demoralize legislation," but, as a natural result, "to create suspicions of integrity of members where suspicion should never rest."

Yet, despite all these disreputable and demoralizing surroundings, the members of the General Court stand forth upon Beacon Hill as beacon lights to the political world. Shall not we of the State of Pennsylvania make a desperate effort to profit by the light so shed upon us? Have we not in our midst men who are as thoroughly incorruptible as the Solons of Massachusetts? Can no person born outside of that State resist the seductive influences of "private talks and conversations?" Does Boston monopolize the political virtue, as well as the literary culture, of the country? We submit that the poorest way of going about the task of giving satisfactory responses to these inquiries will be by sending back to Harrisburg such men as Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong. These individuals have been tested, and they have not proved themselves to be quite up to the standard of the Massachusetts lawmakers. Let no honest Republican, therefore, vote for any one in the list.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.—On another page will be found the result of an interview between a committee representing the tobacco interests of this city and Commissioner Delano. As yet, the claims made by the committee have produced no result, as the Commissioner stated his inability to give any decision until a case was regularly presented to him on appeal.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORIES.—The number of cotton and woollen factories in the United States, so far as reported, is nearly 3500, and are distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Factories. Includes entries for New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Alabama, Wisconsin, Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Michigan, Virginia, Missouri, and Louisiana.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for July has been sent to us by Turner Brothers & Co. Nine chapters of Anthony Trollope's new novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," are given as an opening instalment, with a fine illustration by Mr. E. B. Beussell. The balance of the table of contents presents a sufficient variety of pleasant reading for the summer season.

The same house sends us The Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks for July. From D. Ashmead we have received the first and second monthly parts of Appleton's Journal.

ENGLAND. Is She Prepared to War Against the United States? A London correspondent has been discussing this subject. He says:—

And what injury could our fleet inflict in the meantime upon your commerce or your ports? Literally nothing—nothing whatever. Our iron-clads are fine ships, but they are not calculated to cross the ocean and then be able to fight. These ships can steam, but except the fleet of the weather, they cannot sail in such a manner as to arrive at any given point with anything like certainty. If they crossed the Atlantic under sail one out of three would reach a rendezvous at the time appointed. If they did so under steam they would be useless because without coal when they reached your shores.

One great reason why we have no iron-clads is the inefficiency of our navy in this respect. For some years past our naval authorities seem to have forgotten that we might—and that in the event of a war we should—want a fleet of swift steaming ships of iron-clad construction. For ten years we have turned our attention to nothing but naval architecture except the iron-clads. We have a splendid squadron of enormous iron-clads, which, if mustered in line of battle, or even if they could meet in our own waters—ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man—would be of their own calibre, would no doubt do well. But we don't want them to do so. Of what use would they be if they were to be captured and sent to the enemy?

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment at the lowest prices. At H. DICKSON'S, Fancy Goods Store, No. 11, N. 3rd Street.

and, and are very slow indeed under steam—to prevent our commerce in various parts of the world. What we want would be a large fleet of fast wooden corvettes, ships that can go equally well under steam or canvas, and these we do not want to do without. We seem to have lost the faculty of building them. In a word, as a means of defense of our interests on the high seas, our navy is decidedly wanting.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

There is comparative ease and quiet in our local money market to-day and no great pressure for loans, though the rates for money are quite firm. The impression is very general that the currency balance of the Treasury, which now amounts to \$7,000,000, the main cause of the recent disturbance in the money market, and a continuance of the present proportion between the gold sales and the bond purchases will add still more to the danger which threatens unless the drain into the market be promptly stopped, either by arresting the gold sales or increasing the purchases of bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street. Table listing various stocks and their prices.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121 1/2 @ 121 1/2; do. 1862, 122 1/2 @ 122 1/2; do. 1864, 117 1/2 @ 117 1/2; do. 1865, 118 1/2 @ 118 1/2; do. 1866, 119 1/2 @ 119 1/2; do. 1867, 120 1/2 @ 120 1/2; do. 1868, 121 1/2 @ 121 1/2; do. 1869, 122 1/2 @ 122 1/2; do. 1870, 123 1/2 @ 123 1/2; do. 1871, 124 1/2 @ 124 1/2; do. 1872, 125 1/2 @ 125 1/2; do. 1873, 126 1/2 @ 126 1/2; do. 1874, 127 1/2 @ 127 1/2; do. 1875, 128 1/2 @ 128 1/2; do. 1876, 129 1/2 @ 129 1/2; do. 1877, 130 1/2 @ 130 1/2; do. 1878, 131 1/2 @ 131 1/2; do. 1879, 132 1/2 @ 132 1/2; do. 1880, 133 1/2 @ 133 1/2; do. 1881, 134 1/2 @ 134 1/2; do. 1882, 135 1/2 @ 135 1/2; do. 1883, 136 1/2 @ 136 1/2; do. 1884, 137 1/2 @ 137 1/2; do. 1885, 138 1/2 @ 138 1/2; do. 1886, 139 1/2 @ 139 1/2; do. 1887, 140 1/2 @ 140 1/2; do. 1888, 141 1/2 @ 141 1/2; do. 1889, 142 1/2 @ 142 1/2; do. 1890, 143 1/2 @ 143 1/2; do. 1891, 144 1/2 @ 144 1/2; do. 1892, 145 1/2 @ 145 1/2; do. 1893, 146 1/2 @ 146 1/2; do. 1894, 147 1/2 @ 147 1/2; do. 1895, 148 1/2 @ 148 1/2; do. 1896, 149 1/2 @ 149 1/2; do. 1897, 150 1/2 @ 150 1/2; do. 1898, 151 1/2 @ 151 1/2; do. 1899, 152 1/2 @ 152 1/2; do. 1900, 153 1/2 @ 153 1/2; do. 1901, 154 1/2 @ 154 1/2; do. 1902, 155 1/2 @ 155 1/2; do. 1903, 156 1/2 @ 156 1/2; do. 1904, 157 1/2 @ 157 1/2; do. 1905, 158 1/2 @ 158 1/2; do. 1906, 159 1/2 @ 159 1/2; do. 1907, 160 1/2 @ 160 1/2; do. 1908, 161 1/2 @ 161 1/2; do. 1909, 162 1/2 @ 162 1/2; do. 1910, 163 1/2 @ 163 1/2; do. 1911, 164 1/2 @ 164 1/2; do. 1912, 165 1/2 @ 165 1/2; do. 1913, 166 1/2 @ 166 1/2; do. 1914, 167 1/2 @ 167 1/2; do. 1915, 168 1/2 @ 168 1/2; do. 1916, 169 1/2 @ 169 1/2; do. 1917, 170 1/2 @ 170 1/2; do. 1918, 171 1/2 @ 171 1/2; do. 1919, 172 1/2 @ 172 1/2; do. 1920, 173 1/2 @ 173 1/2; do. 1921, 174 1/2 @ 174 1/2; do. 1922, 175 1/2 @ 175 1/2; do. 1923, 176 1/2 @ 176 1/2; do. 1924, 177 1/2 @ 177 1/2; do. 1925, 178 1/2 @ 178 1/2; do. 1926, 179 1/2 @ 179 1/2; do. 1927, 180 1/2 @ 180 1/2; do. 1928, 181 1/2 @ 181 1/2; do. 1929, 182 1/2 @ 182 1/2; do. 1930, 183 1/2 @ 183 1/2; do. 1931, 184 1/2 @ 184 1/2; do. 1932, 185 1/2 @ 185 1/2; do. 1933, 186 1/2 @ 186 1/2; do. 1934, 187 1/2 @ 187 1/2; do. 1935, 188 1/2 @ 188 1/2; do. 1936, 189 1/2 @ 189 1/2; do. 1937, 190 1/2 @ 190 1/2; do. 1938, 191 1/2 @ 191 1/2; do. 1939, 192 1/2 @ 192 1/2; do. 1940, 193 1/2 @ 193 1/2; do. 1941, 194 1/2 @ 194 1/2; do. 1942, 195 1/2 @ 195 1/2; do. 1943, 196 1/2 @ 196 1/2; do. 1944, 197 1/2 @ 197 1/2; do. 1945, 198 1/2 @ 198 1/2; do. 1946, 199 1/2 @ 199 1/2; do. 1947, 200 1/2 @ 200 1/2; do. 1948, 201 1/2 @ 201 1/2; do. 1949, 202 1/2 @ 202 1/2; do. 1950, 203 1/2 @ 203 1/2; do. 1951, 204 1/2 @ 204 1/2; do. 1952, 205 1/2 @ 205 1/2; do. 1953, 206 1/2 @ 206 1/2; do. 1954, 207 1/2 @ 207 1/2; do. 1955, 208 1/2 @ 208 1/2; do. 1956, 209 1/2 @ 209 1/2; do. 1957, 210 1/2 @ 210 1/2; do. 1958, 211 1/2 @ 211 1/2; do. 1959, 212 1/2 @ 212 1/2; do. 1960, 213 1/2 @ 213 1/2; do. 1961, 214 1/2 @ 214 1/2; do. 1962, 215 1/2 @ 215 1/2; do. 1963, 216 1/2 @ 216 1/2; do. 1964, 217 1/2 @ 217 1/2; do. 1965, 218 1/2 @ 218 1/2; do. 1966, 219 1/2 @ 219 1/2; do. 1967, 220 1/2 @ 220 1/2; do. 1968, 221 1/2 @ 221 1/2; do. 1969, 222 1/2 @ 222 1/2; do. 1970, 223 1/2 @ 223 1/2; do. 1971, 224 1/2 @ 224 1/2; do. 1972, 225 1/2 @ 225 1/2; do. 1973, 226 1/2 @ 226 1/2; do. 1974, 227 1/2 @ 227 1/2; do. 1975, 228 1/2 @ 228 1/2; do. 1976, 229 1/2 @ 229 1/2; do. 1977, 230 1/2 @ 230 1/2; do. 1978, 231 1/2 @ 231 1/2; do. 1979, 232 1/2 @ 232 1/2; do. 1980, 233 1/2 @ 233 1/2; do. 1981, 234 1/2 @ 234 1/2; do. 1982, 235 1/2 @ 235 1/2; do. 1983, 236 1/2 @ 236 1/2; do. 1984, 237 1/2 @ 237 1/2; do. 1985, 238 1/2 @ 238 1/2; do. 1986, 239 1/2 @ 239 1/2; do. 1987, 240 1/2 @ 240 1/2; do. 1988, 241 1/2 @ 241 1/2; do. 1989, 242 1/2 @ 242 1/2; do. 1990, 243 1/2 @ 243 1/2; do. 1991, 244 1/2 @ 244 1/2; do. 1992, 245 1/2 @ 245 1/2; do. 1993, 246 1/2 @ 246 1/2; do. 1994, 247 1/2 @ 247 1/2; do. 1995, 248 1/2 @ 248 1/2; do. 1996, 249 1/2 @ 249 1/2; do. 1997, 250 1/2 @ 250 1/2; do. 1998, 251 1/2 @ 251 1/2; do. 1999, 252 1/2 @ 252 1/2; do. 2000, 253 1/2 @ 253 1/2; do. 2001, 254 1/2 @ 254 1/2; do. 2002, 255 1/2 @ 255 1/2; do. 2003, 256 1/2 @ 256 1/2; do. 2004, 257 1/2 @ 257 1/2; do. 2005, 258 1/2 @ 258 1/2; do. 2006, 259 1/2 @ 259 1/2; do. 2007, 260 1/2 @ 260 1/2; do. 2008, 261 1/2 @ 261 1/2; do. 2009, 262 1/2 @ 262 1/2; do. 2010, 263 1/2 @ 263 1/2; do. 2011, 264 1/2 @ 264 1/2; do. 2012, 265 1/2 @ 265 1/2; do. 2013, 266 1/2 @ 266 1/2; do. 2014, 267 1/2 @ 267 1/2; do. 2015, 268 1/2 @ 268 1/2; do. 2016, 269 1/2 @ 269 1/2; do. 2017, 270 1/2 @ 270 1/2; do. 2018, 271 1/2 @ 271 1/2; do. 2019, 272 1/2 @ 272 1/2; do. 2020, 273 1/2 @ 273 1/2; do. 2021, 274 1/2 @ 274 1/2; do. 2022, 275 1/2 @ 275 1/2; do. 2023, 276 1/2 @ 276 1/2; do. 2024, 277 1/2 @ 277 1/2; do. 2025, 278 1/2 @ 278 1/2; do. 2026, 279 1/2 @ 279 1/2; do. 2027, 280 1/2 @ 280 1/2; do. 2028, 281 1/2 @ 281 1/2; do. 2029, 282 1/2 @ 282 1/2; do. 2030, 283 1/2 @ 283 1/2; do. 2031, 284 1/2 @ 284 1/2; do. 2032, 285 1/2 @ 285 1/2; do. 2033, 286 1/2 @ 286 1/2; do. 2034, 287 1/2 @ 287 1/2; do. 2035, 288 1/2 @ 288 1/2; do. 2036, 289 1/2 @ 289 1/2; do. 2037, 290 1/2 @ 290 1/2; do. 2038, 291 1/2 @ 291 1/2; do. 2039, 292 1/2 @ 292 1/2; do. 2040, 293 1/2 @ 293 1/2; do. 2041, 294 1/2 @ 294 1/2; do. 2042, 295 1/2 @ 295 1/2; do. 2043, 296 1/2 @ 296 1/2; do. 2044, 297 1/2 @ 297 1/2; do. 2045, 298 1/2 @ 298 1/2; do. 2046, 299 1/2 @ 299 1/2; do. 2047, 300 1/2 @ 300 1/2; do. 2048, 301 1/2 @ 301 1/2; do. 2049, 302 1/2 @ 302 1/2; do. 2050, 303 1/2 @ 303 1/2; do. 2051, 304 1/2 @ 304 1/2; do. 2052, 305 1/2 @ 305 1/2; do. 2053, 306 1/2 @ 306 1/2; do. 2054, 307 1/2 @ 307 1/2; do. 2055, 308 1/2 @ 308 1/2; do. 2056, 309 1/2 @ 309 1/2; do. 2057, 310 1/2 @ 310 1/2; do. 2058, 311 1/2 @ 311 1/2; do. 2059, 312 1/2 @ 312 1/2; do. 2060, 313 1/2 @ 313 1/2; do. 2061, 314 1/2 @ 314 1/2; do. 2062, 315 1/2 @ 315 1/2; do. 2063, 316 1/2 @ 316 1/2; do. 2064, 317 1/2 @ 317 1/2; do. 2065, 318 1/2 @ 318 1/2; do. 2066, 319 1/2 @ 319 1/2; do. 2067, 320 1/2 @ 320 1/2; do. 2068, 321 1/2 @ 321 1/2; do. 2069, 322 1/2 @ 322 1/2; do. 2070, 323 1/2 @ 323 1/2; do. 2071, 324 1/2 @ 324 1/2; 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